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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/565,075	01/18/2006	Takeshi Koda	8048-1139	3697
466	7590	09/14/2010	EXAMINER	
YOUNG & THOMPSON			PENDLETON, DIONNE	
209 Madison Street			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Suite 500			2627	
Alexandria, VA 22314				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
09/14/2010		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

DocketingDept@young-thompson.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/565,075	Applicant(s) KODA ET AL.
	Examiner DIONNE H. PENDLETON	Art Unit 2627

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 August 2010.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 17-28 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 17-28 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 18 January 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/GS-68)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. The disclosure of the invention in the parent application (*Provisional application No. 60/469,005*) provides sufficient support for the features in the later-filed application (*Park-US Pub. No. 2005/0025003*), as now relied upon as prior art by the Examiner and discussed in the detailed action, below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claims 17-28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hwang et al. - US 2008/0101181** (*as supported by Provisional application No. 60/472,114*) in view of **Park-US Pub. No. 2005/0025003** (*as supported by Provisional application No. 60/469,005*) and further in view of **Ito - US Patent No. 2003/0137909**.

Hwang teaches a write-once-type recording medium comprising:

a data area to record therein record data (see “User Data area” in figure 4);
a first control information recording area (“DMA 1” in figure 4) being located on inner circumferential side of said data area and including a definite defect management area;
a second control information recording area (“DMA 4” in figure 4) being located on outer circumferential side of said data area;
a first shared area (“Spare Area 1”), which is disposed between said first control information recording area and said data area, to record therein evacuation data which is record data to be recorded at a position of a defect in said data area;
and a second shared area (“Spare Area 2”), which is disposed between said second control information recording area and said data area, to record therein the evacuation data and to temporarily record therein the defect management information of said data area,
wherein the defect management information is repeatedly recorded in each of the first definite defect management area and the second definite defect management area.

Hwang fails to expressly teach that the control information recording area(s) and the shared area(s) contains the information specifically claimed.

PARK teaches a write-once-type recording medium (**page 1**) comprising:
a data area to record therein the record data (**page 4 discloses recording in a replacement cluster instead of a defective cluster. Said "defective cluster" is interpreted as evidence of a data area in the disc of Park**);

a control information recording area, which includes a definite defect management area to record therein defect management information of said data area, to record therein information for controlling at least one of operations of recording and reading in said data area (**paragraph 1 of page 1, discloses updating a “DMS”**);

and a shared area (**“OSA1”, in page 4**), to record therein evacuation data which is record data to be recorded at a position of a defect in said data area (**page 4 discloses that a defective clusters is recorded as a replacement cluster**) and to temporarily record therein the defect management information of said data (**page 4 discloses recording the address of a defective cluster in a user control block of the replacement cluster**), wherein the defect management information includes (i) an evacuation source address which is an address of the position of the defect in the data area (**see “PSN of defective cluster”**) and (ii) an evacuation destination address which is an address of a recording position of the evacuation data (**see “PSN of replacement cluster”**).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide definite defect management information in the control information recording area for the purpose of providing a more permanent storage of detected defective areas. Additionally, it would have been obvious to provide temporary defect management information including the data disclosed by PARK within the shared area(s) of Hwang, for the purpose of providing disc management information pertaining to detected defects during the course of carrying out a write operation.

Hwang, modified by Park, fails to teach that the defect management area further includes a start and end address of the data area, and a size of at least one of the first and second shared area.

ITO teaches, in **figure 5**, that the defect management area (12) of a disc may include a disc definition structure (20). Ito further teaches that the disc definition structure may include information comprising the size of the shared area, as well as size and address information pertaining to the user data area (**see paragraphs [0079], [0102], Figure 7 and Figure 13**).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate further data into the DMA of Hwang, said further data pertaining to the size of the shared area, as well as size and address information related to the user data area, for the purpose of better ensuring the reliability of data detection.

Regarding claim 18,

Park teaches that the evacuation data is alternately and continuously recorded and the defect management information is continuously recorded, in the shared area (**page 4 teaches that the evacuation data is recorded in a “replacement cluster”, while the defect management information are recorded in “Access blocks” of respective clusters. The repeated recordation of replacement clusters and “Access blocks” when a defective cluster is determined, is interpreted as corresponding to “alternately and continuously recorded” as claimed and disclosed in [0025] of the Applicant’s specification**).

Regarding claim 19,

Park teaches that the evacuation data and defect management information are recorded, repeatedly, a plurality of times, in at least one of a first and second shared area (page 4 discloses that each replacement cluster includes an “access block”, which is interpreted as teachings that evacuation data and defect management information are *repeatedly recorded for each respective defect*).

Regarding claims 20, 23 and 27,

Hwang teaches a recording apparatus, its associated method of operating, as well as a computer program product for embodying a program of instructions executable by a computer and for a recording apparatus, wherein the apparatus is for recording data onto a write-once-type recording medium and comprises:

- (i) a data area to record therein record data (see “User Data area” in figure 4);
- (ii) a first control information recording area (“DMA 1” in figure 4) being located on inner circumferential side of said data area and including a definite defect management area;
- (iii) a second control information recording area (“DMA 4” in figure 4) being located on outer circumferential side of said data area;
- (iv) a first shared area (“Spare Area 1”), which is disposed between said first control information recording area and said data area, to record therein evacuation data which is record data to be recorded at a position of a defect in said data area;

(v) a second shared area (“**Spare Area 2**”), which is disposed between said second control information recording area and said data area, to record therein the evacuation data and to temporarily record therein the defect management information of said data area, wherein the defect management information is repeatedly recorded in each of the first definite defect management area and the second definite defect management area;

And said recording apparatus comprising:

a first recording device and operating process for recording the record data into said data area (**parts and elements operating to perform said function are illustrated in figure 9**);

and a second recording device and operating process for recording the evacuation data and the defect management information into said shared area (**parts and elements operating to perform said function are illustrated in figure 9**),

Hwang fails to expressly teach that the control information recording area(s) and the shared area(s) contains the information specifically claimed.

PARK teaches a write-once-type recording medium (**page 1**) comprising:

a data area to record therein the record data (**page 4 discloses recording in a replacement cluster instead of a defective cluster. Said "defective cluster" is interpreted as evidence of a data area in the disc of Park**);

a control information recording area, which includes a definite defect management area to record therein defect management information of said data area,

to record therein information for controlling at least one of operations of recording and reading in said data area (**paragraph 1 of page 1, discloses updating a “DMS”;**

and a shared area (“**OSA1**”, **in page 4**), to record therein evacuation data which is record data to be recorded at a position of a defect in said data area (**page 4 discloses that a defective clusters is recorded as a replacement cluster**) and to temporarily record therein the defect management information of said data (**page 4 discloses recording the address of a defective cluster in a user control block of the replacement cluster**), wherein the defect management information includes (i) an evacuation source address which is an address of the position of the defect in the data area (**see “PSN of defective cluster”**) and (ii) an evacuation destination address which is an address of a recording position of the evacuation data (**see “PSN of replacement cluster”**).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide definite defect management information in the control information recording area for the purpose of providing a more permanent storage of detected defective areas. Additionally, it would have been obvious to provide temporary defect management information including the data disclosed by PARK within the shared area(s) of Hwang, for the purpose of providing disc management information pertaining to detected defects during the course of carrying out a write operation.

Hwang, modified by Park, fails to teach that the defect management area further includes a start and end address of the data area, and a size of at least one of the first and second shared area.

ITO teaches, in figure 5, that the defect management area (12) of a disc may include a disc definition structure (20). Ito further teaches that the disc definition structure may include information comprising the size of the shared area, as well as size and address information pertaining to the user data area (**see paragraphs [0079], [0102], Figure 7 and Figure 13**).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate further data into the DMA of Hwang, said further data pertaining to the size of the shared area, as well as size and address information related to the user data area, for the purpose of better ensuring the reliability of data detection.

Regarding claim 21.

Park teaches that the evacuation data is alternately and continuously recorded and the defect management information is continuously recorded, in the shared area (page 4 teaches that the evacuation data is recorded in a “replacement cluster”, while the defect management information are recorded in “Access blocks” of respective clusters. The repeated recordation of replacement clusters and “Access blocks” when a defective cluster is determined, is interpreted as corresponding to “alternately and continuously recorded” as claimed and disclosed in [0025] of the Applicant’s specification).

Regarding claim 22,

Hwang, modified by Park, teaches that the second recording device uses a border point of a data-recorded-area and a data-unrecorded-area in at least one of a first and second shared area as a start point, to record the evacuation data and defect management data into a data-unrecorded-area (**page 4 of Park discloses the evacuation data is recorded in consecutive replacement clusters, the last replacement cluster recording corresponding to the border point, as claimed**).

Regarding claims 24, 26 and 28,

Hwang teaches a reproducing apparatus, its associated method of operating, as well as a computer program product for embodying a program of instructions executable by a computer and for a reproducing apparatus, wherein the apparatus is for reproducing record data from a write-once-type recording medium and comprises:

- (i) a data area to record therein record data (**see “User Data area” in figure 4**);
- (ii) a first control information recording area (**“DMA 1” in figure 4**) being located on inner circumferential side of said data area and including a definite defect management area;
- (iii) a second control information recording area (**“DMA 4” in figure 4**) being located on outer circumferential side of said data area;

(iv) a first shared area (**“Spare Area 1”**), which is disposed between said first control information recording area and said data area, to record therein evacuation data which is record data to be recorded at a position of a defect in said data area;

(v) a second shared area (**“Spare Area 2”**), which is disposed between said second control information recording area and said data area, to record therein the evacuation data and to temporarily record therein the defect management information of said data area, wherein the defect management information is repeatedly recorded in each of the first definite defect management area and the second definite defect management area;

said reproducing apparatus and method comprising:

a reading device and reading process for reading the defect management information in said shared area (**parts and elements operating to perform said function are illustrated in figure 9**),

and a reproducing device and reproducing process for reproducing the record data in said data area or the evacuation data in said shared area, on the basis of the defect management information (**parts and elements operating to perform said function are illustrated in figure 9**),

Hwang fails to expressly teach that the control information recording area(s) and the shared area(s) contains the information specifically claimed.

PARK teaches a write-once-type recording medium (**page 1**) comprising:

a data area to record therein the record data (**page 4 discloses recording in a replacement cluster instead of a defective cluster. Said "defective cluster" is interpreted as evidence of a data area in the disc of Park**);

a control information recording area, which includes a definite defect management area to record therein defect management information of said data area, to record therein information for controlling at least one of operations of recording and reading in said data area (**paragraph 1 of page 1, discloses updating a "DMS"**);

and a shared area ("OSA1", in page 4), to record therein evacuation data which is record data to be recorded at a position of a defect in said data area (**page 4 discloses that a defective clusters is recorded as a replacement cluster**) and to temporarily record therein the defect management information of said data area (**page 4 discloses recording the address of a defective cluster in a user control block of the replacement cluster**), wherein the defect management information includes (i) an evacuation source address which is an address of the position of the defect in the data area (**see "PSN of defective cluster"**) and (ii) an evacuation destination address which is an address of a recording position of the evacuation data (**see "PSN of replacement cluster"**).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide definite defect management information in the control information recording area for the purpose of providing a more permanent storage of detected defective areas. Additionally, it would have been obvious to provide temporary defect

management information including the data disclosed by PARK within the shared area(s) of Hwang, for the purpose of providing disc management information pertaining to detected defects during the course of carrying out a write operation.

Hwang, modified by Park, fails to teach that the defect management area further includes a start and end address of the data area, and a size of at least one of the first and second shared area.

ITO teaches, in figure 5, that the defect management area (12) of a disc may include a disc definition structure (20). Ito further teaches that the disc definition structure may include information comprising the size of the shared area, as well as size and address information pertaining to the user data area (**see paragraphs [0079], [0102], Figure 7 and Figure 13**).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate further data into the DMA of Hwang, said further data pertaining to the size of the shared area, as well as size and address information related to the user data area, for the purpose of better ensuring the reliability of data detection.

Regarding claim 25,

Hwang, modified by Park, teaches that the reading device searches for a border point of a data-recorded-area and a data-unrecorded-area in the shared area, to read the defect management information (**The “OSAO” of Park includes a “TDMA”, as is well understood in the art, said area (defect management information) corresponding to “border point”**).

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims rejected in the Official Action mailed on 05/13/2010, have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DIONNE H. PENDLETON whose telephone number is (571)272-7497. The examiner can normally be reached on 10:30-7:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wayne Young can be reached on 571-272-7582. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Dionne H Pendleton/
Examiner, Art Unit 2627

/Wayne Young/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2627